

## OXFORD OBSERVER

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## MISCELLANY.

## THE PENSIONER'S DEATH.

"The broken soldier kindly bid to stay,  
Sat by the fire, and talk'd the night away;  
Wept o'er his wounds and tales of sorrow  
done,  
Shoulder'd his crutch, and show'd how fields  
were won."

Goldsmith.

There are but few men who can call to mind the scenes of their youth, without experiencing that thrill of pleasing regret which ever accompanies the recollections of "departed joys." Youth might truly be called the rose-bud of life; we regard it in fruition without considering the misfortunes which may blight it, and in reviewing its felicity through the assuaging vista of years, we survey it cleared of all its little asperities, and forget the intermediate misery, in the pleasing pensive retrospection. Unlike the pleasures of a maturer age, its joys do not vanish with it, but like the stream of golden light abandoned by its parent sun, still clings fondly to the woods and waters, and reluctantly resigns its cheering empire to the gloom of evening. The pleasures of youth throw a gleam of comfort over succeeding sorrow; the blossom even when withered, continues to emit its fragrance, and the autumn of life is illumined by the recollection of former felicity.

I never go into the neighborhood of my old friend's cottage, without stopping a few moments to indulge these emotions. If "an honest man's the noblest work of God," never breathed a man more deserving a mausoleum than Captain Butler: for he was among the first, in the poet's order of nobility; a truer heart never throbb'd than that which animated his honest bosom.

Sergt. Butler, of the continental line, (Capt. by courtesy,) weathered the whole of the ardent and irregular war of the revolution, besides having served several campaigns prior to that, against the French and Indians. So long conversant with iron war, the military life had become incorporate with his habits, and twenty years of peaceful retirement upon a comfortable pension, (the requital of his country, for a leg martyred in its cause,) could not efface the warrior from his character.

A soldier from motives of the purest patriotism, he had acquired in his course of contention, an invincible belief that the British were imperious tyrants, and never could consider them friends, when, as he expressed it, "they only gave over when they found the lashes they had twisted for us stinging their own backs." Influenced by these repugnant prejudices, the errors of a warm heart, he would recount their deeds of cruelty and oppression, and triumph in their defeat; interspersing his enthusiastic details with directions never to witness my country disgraced by slavery, but, when my arm was nerved by maturity, to resent and resist, as he had done, any encroachment on a freeman's rights.

"Narrative old age" seldom finds a listless auditor in youth, and when loosed from the confinement of school, gladly would I scamper over the fields, to catch with greedy ears the loquacious veteran's vivid description.

Of moving accidents by flood and field;  
Of hair-breadth 'scapes in the imminent dead-  
ly breach;

Of being taken by the insolent foe;  
And with it all his travels history.

The Capt had been engaged in the vortex of the revolution; a war that presents to the ardent mind of youth, more instances of high souled patriotism and chivalric temerity than whole centuries of ambitious warfare can boast. He had, therefore, accumulated an inexhaustible store of interest; and flattered by my eager attention, he would willingly gratify me with accounts of the fearful onset, the artful ambuscade, the secret and dangerous expedition, and all the variety of perilous adventure with the excited spirit of the times engendered. While I, with a glowing breast, would now charge with him in his battles, and exult with him in his triumphs, and anon participate in his indignation against the craven flight of the militia, or perchance drop a tear with him over the fate of some fine fellow, who had fought and fallen at his side; for the old man, beneath his rugged exterior, possessed a feeling heart, and would often felicitate himself on a clear conscience and "a hand unstained with plunder."

The period had arrived which was to transfer me from the humble village school to a more elevated seminary; from which I was to enter a military academy. Engaged in the anticipations of variety, ever agreeable to youth, and the bustle of preparation, I had for some days omitted to render my accustomed visit to the Capt. On the morning of our departure, however, I escaped from

the breakfast table, and bounded over the fields to bid my kind old friend good bye.

"Ah! Jack, you light hearted little rogue," said the veteran gently squeezing my hand, till I writhed under the pain; "you'll soon forget your old half-wooden Captain, but never forget your going to be a soldier: they say you gentlemen of the University are a set of arrogant knaves; never let them lord it over you, my lad. But see, they are coming for you, good bye! mayhap you'll never see me again; my campaign in this world is most through, and these white locks tell me, I must soon go into winter quarters. But what of that, my boy; I've done my duty; and I who've so often faced death in the field, ain't afraid to meet him here. Good bye, Jack, remember you'll be an American soldier, and never disgrace your calling."

I did not return to my native country until I had obtained my lieutenancy. Although several years had flitted over since I had left my home, yet neither the bustle of the city, the acquisitions of new associates, nor the adoption of new habits, could obscure the remembrance, or weaken the affection I still felt for the friends and feelings of my childhood. I could not view the memorials of its innocent hilarity with the unfeeling glare of apathy, and would not sneer at its interesting trifles, and heart-born affections, because tainted with schemes of high souled villainy. Alas! that we should so condemn childhood's unaffected, innocent simplicity, and labor to substitute manhood's crafty selfishness for its confiding generosity.

I embraced the earliest opportunity my return afforded, to see my old friend Capt. Butler. It was at the close of a fine autumn day, that I essayed to trace my now almost imperceptible path, overgrown and concealed by the high grass, which had sprung up luxuriantly, in the absence of the light merry foot that was wont to repress it. But I had no difficulty in recognizing a road, with which my heart owned an acquaintance, and I could not but greet as an old friend, each object that presented itself to my eye, accompanied by the recollection of our former familiarity.

The cottage stood on a kind of peninsula, formed by a wild rivulet that murmured around the garden, and flowing a short distance, was lost in the tranquil Susquehanna, whose wide untroubled expanse was seen stretching behind the house, and glowing with the mellow radiance of the departing sun. It was here, seated on the beach beneath an ancient elm, "that wretched old fantastical roots on high," the Capt. would sketch plans of those appalling encounters in which he had so frequently participated. I turned my eyes to the front of the house, the Capt. was reclining on the rude bench; under the canopy of trees that surrounded and almost concealed the dwelling, supported by his daughter, now an aged widow, who with her offspring had sought beneath her father's roof a refuge from the sneering charity of a world of strangers; at his foot sat his grandson, a rosy urchin, who repeated after him the following fragment of a revolutionary song:

"The lords of haughty Albion  
May send their hordes for aye;  
The venal Hesse may bargain on,  
And his savage slaves obey;  
Yet our father's sons will never swerve,  
Nor brook a tyrant's sway;  
While freedom's cause our sinews nerve,  
Or there's one to shout Huzza!  
While there's left a hand to grasp the sword,  
Or a voice to shout Huzza!"

While we may breathe the fresh free air,  
While our thoughts may wander free,  
While our souls disdain the chain to wear,  
Shall our bodies bow to thee?  
No, while our native sky hangs bright,  
While the sun shoots down a ray;  
While on our father's graves we light,  
We'll battle and Huzza!  
We'll make the tigers bleed their grave;  
Their knell, our loud Huzza!"

"Well sung, my boy," said the Capt. "but you should hear Mad Antony make the camp ring with it. Those were the days! people now-a-days have not the spirit of seventy-six; they don't know what it is to have your heart throbbing, when your country's villified and abused, or shoulder a musket for her when she's threatened."

As I approached, seeing my uniform, he stood erect and made the military obeisance, and with the assistance of his daughter drew near, inviting me to walk in, and partake of some refreshment, as I was marching on foot, and must be fatigued; adding, "its many a long day since I've seen a soldier, and it does my heart as much good as if I'd met with a brother; pray walk in sir. But that eye reminds me—are you not? (gazing steadfastly at me)—but it cannot be; Jack was but a child—"Yes," said I, parting my hair from my forehead, and discovering, as if casually, a scar,

which in his zealous efforts to teach me the manual exercise, he had conferred upon me, by letting the heavy musket fall against me—"but, perhaps, many years have passed since you parted from him." "It—it by Jupiter! it is Jack!" exclaimed the Capt. throwing himself on my neck, and alternately laughing and sobbing, in almost a delirium of delight. It was sometime before the warm hearted old man was again composed and seated. "I knew, you young dog of war, you'd make a fine soldier, just about the size of Antony, and—but stay, let's see you handle the musket," said he in his childish eagerness, attempting to go for it himself; but he was to inform; and remembering its position, I soon procured it, and to gratify him went thro' the exercise.

While I was undergoing this trial of skill, the Capt. gazed at me with delight depicted in every feature of his time-worn countenance; exclaiming, when I had finished, "Glorious! If Gen. Wayne was alive, poor fellow, he'd have you promoted; for Mad Antony loved the man who knew his duty, and would always pick such men for his falcons, as he called his scouring parties. One day he called me into his tent, 'here my brave Sergt.' says he, 'how would you like to undertake an expedition that must be secret, and will probably be dangerous?' 'D'ye see your honor, says I, I don't care to go scummagin to show myself, but if its for the good of my country, or to protect the innocent and helpless, I don't care that, (snapping his fingers) for the danger!" "Spoken like an American," said the Gen.; "well, my son of valor, choose out twenty of the best, and bravest men of your Company, and proceed as quickly and as quietly as practicable to Col. Warren's house. I learn that a detachment has been despatched to burn it, and perhaps murder his amiable wife and children; you must intercept them, and prevent it; do it in your own way, but as you love your own wife and little ones, do not allow them to effect their hellish purpose."

"I'll die first," said I, "and with your permission, will start this instant. We immediately commenced marching, and arrived at the Col.'s mansion, (the Col. himself was absent in the southern army.) About 10 o'clock that night, from the appearance of deep tranquillity which reigned around, we concluded the British had not yet arrived, and determined to conceal ourselves in the bushes at the side of the road, and wait their approach. We had not remained long in this situation, before we saw their bright arms glancing in the clear moon-beam, and heard their heavy regular tread, as it sounded along the road, and died away in languid echoes in the woods. A flock of wild pigeons, frightened from their tree at the road side, rose wildly in the air, and flew in troubled circles, as if lost in their own pathless element. We could not but curse in our hearts, the savages who would disturb with scenes of sanguinary rapine, the sweet repose of nature. 'Keep in your places my boys, said I, till they come within about six yards; then, form rapidly across the road, and give them a cool volley, and follow that with your bayonets.—Huzza!—Quiet!"

We kept close in our places, scarcely breathing lest we should be discovered; our hearts beating high with ardor to lower the dastardly midnight murderers. 'Down with the blood-thirsty villains!' I shouted, and we poured the leaden death among them. 'Well done, my boys, now remember Pauli, and charge! charge! charge!' Here the captain lost in the recollection of former events, forgot every thing in the excitement of the relation. "The deeds of other days rolled over his soul," and the enthusiasm of the battle, was again infused into his infirm and trembling frame. Present weakness was forgotten in former powers, and starting from his seat, he grasped and presented us stick, but debilitated with age and infirmity, this unwonted agitation of mind and exertion of body overpowered him. Those lacerated energies, which for a short instant seemed to resume the vigor of youth, were too tightly braced—they snapped. The bolt of passion existed but for a moment, yet, alas! it was sufficient to prostrate the withered and tottering trunk; and phoenix-like, his heart was stayed by the flame of emotion which himself had created. I caught him as he fell to the ground.—The farewell ray of the sun pierced through the thicket, and shone upon his pallid face as he lay in my arms; his silken white hair hung wildly over his wrinkled forehead, and his eyes, which but now shined from feelings, and shone through the rheum of age with the violent agitations of his spirit, were thick and glazed with the combined workings of time and death. His hand still fam-

ly held his stick, his lips essaying to speak, weakly articulated "charge!" His hand dropped powerless to his side—his lips ceased to quiver, and his aged war-worn features assumed the chill rigid aspect of death.

His daughter—her look of wild wordless despair still haunts me; alas! that the tender bands of virtuous affection must be rent asunder, and tears of sorrow sleep the mild cheeks of virtue, while wickedness may stalk thro' misfortune with a calm heart and an untrodden brow. He had been her kind protector, her only support; and she gazed with a vacant eye upon his corpse, like some drifting wretch upon the boundless ocean, who with a calm phrenzy sees the ship, his only hope, disappear in the distant horizon. Her children by their cries endeavored to attract her attention, but in vain; her very soul seemed chained to the heart-rending spectacle before her. Alarmed at her pale and convulsed countenance, I attempted to divert her agonized attention. I reminded her that her father had lived so long as to have survived most of his comforts, and that the continuation of life would be but protraction of misery. I promised to protect her and her children from penury, and mentioned, that the services of the deceased to his country, as well as his moral deportment in general, were subjects of consolation to his friends.

At the mention of his virtues, her agony of mind found vent in tears; and seeing her relieved, I left the cottage for the purpose of making her kind neighbors acquainted with her misfortune, and sending her assistance and consolation in her hour of affliction.

The Captain was buried in the Church Yard of his native village; his humble resting place is distinguished from the "unhonored dead" who sleep with him, in that still and solitary abode of the departed, by a low tombstone, ornamented with a rudely carved sword and Liberty Cap. The inscription,

"Here moulders the remains of  
CAPT. JONATHAN BUTLER,  
born 1741, died 1811."

Stay mortal, stay thy careless steps, and here  
Breathe the low prayer, and drop the pitying  
tear.

Not for a man of pride, by fortune blast,  
By wealth indulged, by honor's hand caress;  
For such may buy the parent's hollow wo,  
But ne'er their graves are steeped with friend-  
ship's flow.

Heart may but bleed for heart, and tears but  
roll,  
An honest tribute to the feeling soul;  
Then drop that tribute, reader, on this grave,  
Where sleeps the gentle, generous, and  
brave.

REMINISCENCE.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.  
INTRODUCTION.

## WAR DESTROYS NATIONAL AFFECTION.

It is not one of the least evils of war that it destroys natural affection in many instances—breaks through and severs the tender ties of love, sympathy and kindred attachments, and places man on a level, if not below, the fiercest of the brute creation.

This was peculiarly the case in the Revolutionary War of our gallant fathers, as many recorded and traditional facts and events bear ample testimony. Not that we would denounce altogether the war as wanton and unnecessary on our part. But we mention these facts to prove that it is the tendency of all wars, more or less to degrade the moral and intellectual powers of the human mind, and tantalize all those more elevated and refined sentiments and affections that distinguish the human species from the lower orders of created beings.

Most gladly would we draw the veil of everlasting oblivion over such shocking scenes of barbarity and savage cruelty, and hide them forever, were it in our power, from the inspection and justest denunciation of future ages, who, we have reason to hope, will review, under the influences of the mild spirit of peace and charity, the transactions of these and former ages, with astonishment and horror.

But we are persuaded that duty impels us to lay open and expose these heart-rending scenes to the serious reflection and observation of every man, and to hold them up as a beacon and a monument of human degradation, whereby we may be admonished to avoid, as a pestilence, those ways and means that lead to desolation, cruelty and death.

Serious and candid reflection is the first advance toward reform; Oh! that we could only gain the serious and candid attention of our brethren of mankind to a thorough consideration of the subject of war, that wanton destroyer of our race, and that we could convince

them that it is an employment beneath the dignity of our species.

"The heart is hard in nature and unsoft  
For human fellowship, that is not pleas'd  
With animals enjoying life,  
Nor feels their happiness augment his own."

The following instance, among thousands of that day; will be in perfect coincidence with the foregoing remarks, and was told to the writer by a distant relative of Selick and an inhabitant of the same town.

It is well known to every person who is any way conversant with the history of the Revolutionary War, that the people of this country were divided into two parties; viz. Whigs and Tories, among the latter might be included also a certain part who stood, as it were, on neutral ground; that is, they took no active part on either side of the contest; but were a peaceable, inoffensive sort of people, who wished neither to molest nor be molested. Among these last days, we may include Selick Howe and Jones Selick two young men of Stamford in Connecticut who seemed to take no active part in the great combat that was carried on; they neither "changed nor wished to change," their place or employment; but were busily engaged in their domestic affairs; sometimes on their farms at labor, sometimes in their skill at or near the sea shore, catching fish, and amusing themselves on the water; thus peaceably and sweetly "in life's humble vale they lived, nor did their wishes roam beyond." It was, while, Howe and Selick were on one of these fishing excursions, that they were attack'd and taken by a party of the Whigs; and in a most savage and wanton manner, were bruised and beaten with oars and clubs, and in this condition were discovered, and Selick especially, was cruelly mangled, with his brains dashed out, and oozing from his head;—But this is not all of the tragedy.—Selick's brother being a warrior, Whig, was with a party at dinner when the news of this bloody tragedy was announced at the table.—But what was the effect upon the brother? It was not grief nor sorrow—no—but with unfeeling exultation, he exclaimed, *I am glad of it!!!*—By this instance among many, we may see verified to a demonstration, the unnatural and malignant passions that war kindles up in the human heart, and spreads like a conflagration, from person to person, from family to family, till the whole face of moral and civil society is transformed in appearance and nature, and instead of being the abode of mutual love and affection, becomes the hot-bed of strife and malice, blood and murder. We do not intend to apply these effects exclusively to any one party of men; but they will undoubtedly apply to all men, when their passions are excited and murder becomes legalized by human authority. SALUS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.  
Dixfield Village, Dec. 23, 1827.

MR. BARTON—

I arrived at this place yesterday, being led hither by business; and must confess I was much disappointed, with respect to the opinion which I, in common with many others, entertained of it. The soil of this town, as well as of the adjoining towns, is generally of a good quality, and better cultivated than I had been led to expect. The village is situated on a plain, at the junction of Webb's River with the Androscoggin.—The houses are generally large, handsome in their construction, and uniform in their appearance and location. It contains a tavern, two stores, in which a large amount of business is annually transacted, with all the other appendages of a business village, which it really is. It has excellent water privileges, and in addition to its mills and other kinds of machinery, a factory building has lately been erected, which will shortly be in full operation. Upon arriving at Morrell's tavern, a new, commodious and excellent one, I found a procession forming; and on inquiring, learned that a private school, kept in the village by Mr. BLOXHAM was to be closed on that day; and joining the procession, I soon found myself in the school house; where, after a prayer by Rev. Mr. Sewall, of Sumner, the delivery of an original poem by Mr. Timothy Ludden, and the performance of several pieces of vocal music, by the Tyro-musical Society of Dixfield, an address was delivered by the instructor of the School, in which he enforced the necessity of study, as a means of acquiring learning and knowledge; and set forth the advantages it confers, and the pleasures arising from it, in a manner, which evidently made a deep impression upon his young auditors: but I shall refrain from comment, as I understand it is the wish of the inhabitants (and Mr. Bloxham has consented) to have published. Some stanzas prepared for the



occasion were then sung with much effect; and the whole closed with a benediction from the minister above named. I was much gratified with the exercises, and the orderly and respectable appearance of the persons composing the meeting. I was enabled to ascertain that, in this section of the country a taste for literature is very prevalent; that their common schools are in a very forward state; and that they have it in contemplation to apply for the requisite legislative assistance towards the establishing of an Academy in this place. In this I wish them success; as I think the people deserving of such encouragement, and the situation eligible, remote, as it is, from seminaries of this kind. I spent a day in the place very agreeably; found the inhabitants very intelligent, well informed, and respectable; and left them with a conviction of their growing prosperity. A FRIEND TO LITERATURE.

### ALMANAC FOR 1828.

BEING RESEXILE, OR LEAP YEAR, AND THE FIFTY-SECOND OF OUR INDEPENDENCE.

|            | SUNDAY | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY |
|------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| JANUARY,   | 1      | 2      | 3       | 4         | 5        | 6      | 7        |
| FEBRUARY,  | 1      | 2      | 3       | 4         | 5        | 6      | 7        |
| MARCH,     | 1      | 2      | 3       | 4         | 5        | 6      | 7        |
| APRIL,     | 1      | 2      | 3       | 4         | 5        | 6      | 7        |
| MAY,       | 1      | 2      | 3       | 4         | 5        | 6      | 7        |
| JUNE,      | 1      | 2      | 3       | 4         | 5        | 6      | 7        |
| JULY,      | 1      | 2      | 3       | 4         | 5        | 6      | 7        |
| AUGUST,    | 1      | 2      | 3       | 4         | 5        | 6      | 7        |
| SEPTEMBER, | 1      | 2      | 3       | 4         | 5        | 6      | 7        |
| OCTOBER,   | 1      | 2      | 3       | 4         | 5        | 6      | 7        |
| NOVEMBER,  | 1      | 2      | 3       | 4         | 5        | 6      | 7        |
| DECEMBER,  | 1      | 2      | 3       | 4         | 5        | 6      | 7        |

### GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

It is fortunate that the order of nature, which usually requires the agents of private business, once in the revolution of the seasons to revise their concerns and prepare for the demands of an advancing period, should have been imitated in our political institutions. The effect is that the wisdom of the Legislature is called to review only such brief terms of experience that the connexion between causes and consequences is easily traced, remedy can be applied to evil almost at its commencement, and the great check of responsibility is rendered in the highest possible degree effectual.

The Constitution having rendered the field of ambition tenable only for so short a term, it may, if for no other reason, be expected that the public spirit, and pure motive usually carried to the threshold of office, will be preserved, that the obligations created by patriotism will not be abandoned to party, the fidelity we enjoy be immaculate to prejudice, or our true State policy abandoned for any purposes of inferior importance.

Looking first to the administration of this government, allow me to place these questions before you. What has been the official conduct of every public agent, each of whom is directly or indirectly accountable to you? Have the members of the Executive department been diligent, faithful, and discreet? Have the judiciary correctly expounded the laws, and preserved inviolate the rights of justice, parties, and witnesses? Has every citizen received from all the public authorities the attention and respect which his wants and his character as a man, and a republican? It is believed that these questions must be answered favorably; but, if not, both officers and systems, in the way of reform, will require the corrective application of your constitutional power. It is due all the offi-

cers with whom I have been immediately associated to acknowledge a high respect for their efforts to promote the public good.

Regarding more particularly the objects of the administration of the past year, the prescriptions to the Executive by your immediate predecessors stand conspicuous. The wisdom displayed will not only command a grateful recollection hereafter, but is evidently approved at present, as is attested by the presence of so large a portion of the members of the last Legislature. The proof of zeal and fidelity in the execution of what that distinguished body prescribed is to be found, if at all, in these documents, now respectfully submitted to your examination. There will be found among them the proper reports relating to two objects of internal improvement, the Kennebec and Houlton roads, which are of primary consequence, and not only demanded by existing wants, but which must gradually grow in importance and utility. They are adverted to now because all that has been done in regard to them has been simply in the way of preparation, and much is still required for the effectuation of the object.

As a responsible representative of the people, having no other opportunity of advancing the opinions I entertain, I must beg leave to refer this consideration, connected with the proposed location of the seat of Government, to your serious deliberation. It relates only to the method of accomplishing the purposes which, eventually, will require of the people that exertion of liberality which seems to be imposed on those who are founding great establishments, more for the benefit of their descendants than of themselves. Debts, with individuals or States, too commonly result in the evils of insolvency, and however plausible the argument may be that future generations ought to have imposed on them, in part, the burdens of the public contributions we may think for their benefit, the human character is such that an entailment of a debt, public or private, is commonly honored at first only by its increase, which is followed by the refusal to pay it, and afterwards by disgraceful contentions.

Let us then, for providing public buildings, which at no distant period must be erected on the place you may approve, proceed with reference to our means, avoiding excessive taxation and loans, always attended with early or remote disasters. Instead of imposing our judgment on the operations of future periods, let us act on existing means with the view of transmitting benefits and not obligations and incumbrances, and of being able to say in our testaments, we leave a system and an estate, an example and a benediction, not we bequeath no restrictions on your freedom, on your discretion, or your policy. If we shall judiciously use the capital in our public lands we can accomplish all our objects.

The Commissioners for dividing the lands owned by Massachusetts and Maine have suspended their proceedings, in consequence of the reasons you will perceive they have assigned. Their agency has been highly beneficial, and, on some accounts, the prosecution of it seems an object of attention. The topographical knowledge derived, inadequate with partial and distant operations, will soon be required for the forming a plan or system as to those communications destined eventually not only to connect several of our rivers with each other, but to intermingle them with the St. John, and through the St. Lawrence with the great Western Lakes. That system would probably be more perfect as more early arranged, by continuing the division, inasmuch as the reservation of materials, of ground, and reservoirs, would belong to its details. Its execution would, of course, await the will of the community and the provision of the ample means it would demand.

As the topics presented are related to Executive measures, it may be well now to observe that, respecting those, the Governor and Council when required to act, have maintained a perfect harmony in feeling and rarely varied as to conclusions. With rectitude of motive men can never quarrel and will not often disagree in opinions.

Amidst the train of objects following those before noticed, we see Agriculture, Commerce, and the Arts applying a power, which although not primary and creative, is doing much to produce new and embellish old establishments. It would have been considered proper to have produced a statistical view of the results, except that it is known that an able hand has grasped the subject, and will present a map, calculations, and reasonings, which cannot but meet the wishes and encouragement of the Legislature, as such objects have received encouragement in several of the other States, and as they must receive encouragement or fail.

What has been done and what may be done will all be directed to satisfy persons abroad, as well as at home, that here is a field for their enterprise, where equal rights, and, with some local exceptions, equality in the social condition is enjoyed, where industry finds its certain reward within the reach of the plough, where virtue gives rank, and where the highest object of philanthropy is accomplished by imparting to every mind that religious and literary instruction which prepares it for earth and heaven.

In the number of our resources is one so conspicuous that it must early attract your notice. It is that of a wild and fertile territory, embracing about six millions of acres. It is not necessary now to attempt to show how evidently it is subject to your jurisdiction, nor to speak of its distinguished natural advantages which impart to it the capacity of sustaining some hundred thousand yeomen. Valuable, or rather invaluable, as it is, we ought without hesitation to surrender it if we cannot with justice support that claim to it which unfortunately now stands opposed under the difficulties of an ingenuity which has endeavored to obscure the line, and an opposition, which I trust, you will dispassionately authorize to be resisted under the limitations of a cautious and prudent, yet decided policy. But, withdrawing my view, for a moment, from this unpleasant topic, permit me, if you please, to ask your attention to the tracts of the same character which are situated on this side of the disputed territory. They furnish not only an asylum for the poor, in which they subdue the wilderness and become independent yeomen in a short time; but they invite that native enterprise and talent which frame their own character and fortune unmolested by the artificial distinctions sometimes found extremely embarrassing to genuine worth.

In the portions of territory last referred to, the settlement has been rapidly advancing under the encouragement of our legal regulations, and the measures of execution which have been applied. Within the term of the existing Land Agency, while private proprietors have been subjecting a great portion of the wilderness to the support of families, the State has disposed of soil and its produce to the amount of more than seventy thousand dollars, of which a part is now on the roads and in bridges, and a part in surveys, explorations, and incidental attentions. Some additional expenditures not directly drawn from this fund and the joint sales of Massachusetts and Maine, are, as will appear, excluded from the foregoing calculation. The proceeds, however, of one hundred and sixty eight thousand acres sold under the sole authority of Maine, amounting to nearly sixty-three thousand dollars, has been placed in the control of the government. About forty thousand dollars remain in the Treasury, in the form of notes and contracts, secured by a lien on the grants. Fifty-seven thousand six hundred acres have also been granted to Academies. This, in connexion with the sales made by Massachusetts, under the terms of Separation, subject to but small deductions of expenses, must satisfy all of the importance of our Public Lands.

It is gratifying to be able to add that the habit of trespassing, which was a stain on the character of our State and vexatious and pernicious to all concerned, appears to have been exterminated. The suits instituted by the government have been favorably decided, justice has received no new provocations, and that harmony prevails which usually cements the common regard of the members of a virtuous society. The actual settlers, who, when pioneers of improvement, may always claim our sympathy and support, and much indulgence, have never been concerned in the violation of the rights to the common property nor in the consequent prosecutions; and if a few persons have disgraced the class of men to whom they belong, let me pledge myself for the others that they are too honorable and too proud not to repress every thing which can demand the assistance of law. I know them, and that they are men who, in certain emergencies, are highly capable to sustain the rights and honor of the State.

Many propositions and statements have been made to me in favor of a change in our system of sales and settlement of the public lands, and it has been expected that some executive representation should be made to you. I can only say that the system is simple and plain, that it is easy of execution, and that it seems to me based on the solid foundation of common sense. Plans, embracing many conditions as to improvement, residence, and other objects, making up a code of rewards and punishments to be administered executively or legislatively, have been proposed. Such schemes cannot but be subject to serious objections, and it is probable that no mode can be better than that of selling on reasonably long credits, at low prices, and in small parcels, so as to accommodate all, and, also, without unnecessary conditions. It will be always practicable to pay, as circumstances may require, similar to the excellent provision made during the last year, by which public debtors were permitted to pay what they owed in the construction of a very valuable road, commonly called the Mattanawcook road.

It is a common, but a very indiscreet and incorrect remark, that our public lands are not valuable to the State. A proper examination of the subject will show that merely in a fiscal calculation they are of much useful importance. It is to pronounce the State unfit for self-government, to say, that millions of acres of goodly hills and dales watered by long and boatable streams, are of no value. Whether, however, of value, or not, in regard to the Treasury, they are of immense importance to use for charity and beneficence. Even the privilege of being able to give them away is

worth more than, without it, would be the richest mine of gold.

There must now be more than four hundred thousand inhabitants in Maine. Situated as they are, although the general, or, as it is called, State tax is small, it is nevertheless the fact, that there is a most unusually liberal contribution paid in labor and in money towards public improvements, by the various modes and to the numerous objects prescribed by the interests of the several divisions and subdivisions of our political corporations, and by the generous and patriotic character of our citizens. The weight of this burden is borne voluntarily and with great spirit. It is, however, heavy on the first settlers and yeomen, who are planting and tilling more for the fruits and harvests which will have ripened after their busy action shall be exhibited by them no more upon the fields, than for themselves. The whole complex moral need not be deduced, nor the many applications of such a view to our duties here be made. It is enough to say that the worthy persons alluded to, may reasonably expect all the exemption and protection you may perceive to be consistent with their duties, which, of course, cannot but be in accordance with the common welfare. It may, therefore, be presumed while they are proceeding gradually in subduing the soil, conquering the climate, and subjecting the elements to the control of industry and mind, they may be left untrammelled by unnecessary governmental arrangements and severe exactions.

To continue the impulse of the prosperity we eminently enjoy, it cannot be doubted that it is necessary to cherish a solemn and unswerving respect for the rights of all the citizens, whether they may live in cabins on the frontier, or in such large and ostentatious mansions as you can see around you. If any one can say, I am an American citizen and have been injured by foreign power, it seems proper to make as strong an effort for correction as will not compromise the general welfare, under the means which can be applied for individual and common defence.

The Government of the State, with the exemplary moderation, always creditable and necessary, has for years refrained from the exercise of many of its rights. It has been induced to do so, as may be inferred, from its anxious desire to accommodate to the wishes of the federal administration, and its disposition to avoid collisions, inevitably unfortunate, in any result. At the same time it cannot abandon its obligations, its title deeds, and its rights. It cannot allow the citizens to be incarcerated in foreign jails. The State would shrink most dreadfully under the shame of such a submission. For the sake of being fully informed, it has for several years solicited the documents possessed by the general government in relation to this subject. It is with great confidence that I urge its consideration now, inasmuch as all that has been requested has been supplied agreeably to what was understood to be the wish of the last Legislature. That invaluable mass of documents, now in the Secretary's Office, and the copies of communications between myself and others contain nearly all that I can offer. The delicate nature of the subject induces me to ask a particular examination in reference to publication, if that shall be proposed, yet, there is no wish on my part that what has been written by myself shall be disposed of in one way in preference to the other. On the most thoughtful revision, I find no past deviations from my existing sentiments, and am bound to sustain the most rigorous responsibility.

Amidst the views urged, has been a primary one of that nature, requiring its being submitted to you for correction, if desired. It is in relation to the undefined and, perhaps, undefinable line of rights between States and United States' authority, along which construction is constantly urging disputed claims, and in general, has much the advantage in intrusions upon the States. The Executive of the Union has been considered as disposed to submit the question of the boundary of Maine, with a perfectly friendly intent, but without regarding her as a party, to the umpirage of a foreign authority. The submission itself admits the possibility of an unjust and disastrous decision. While it is not presumed to cast a shadow of suspicion on the integrity with which that authority may be exercised, nor upon the motives of any person whatsoever, it has, nevertheless, been deemed a suitable precaution to urge the following propositions. It cannot be arrogance which asserts them as materials of a monument of the rights of our employers, which will become firm by time, when properly combined and cemented by your decisions. If any feeling has been displayed on my part, it has been indulged with a view of eliciting results which it was believed would be salutary and acceptable. At the same time there has been no intention to abandon those prudential considerations entirely consistent with a free assertion of what it might be supposed the people, through their Representatives, would eventually approve and sustain.

At the period of forming the treaty of 1783, Massachusetts and the other Colonies were independent of each other, as to territorial rights. The United States, as such, did not exist.

Although the Colonies constituted com-

mon agents to form that treaty, the territorial rights secured did not, by virtue of that instrument, accrue to the nation, but were merely acknowledged and confirmed by it to the existing individual corporations, according to pre-existing grants, crown lands only being excepted. When the Union of the States was framed, in that happy arrangement we are still permitted to witness, and which created a general guardianship, without extinguishing a particular independence, the compact left Massachusetts the Proprietor, as one party, in several of all her soil. She held it fully with undiminished interest, and has conceded her jurisdictional control only by that magnanimous act, usually called the Separation, which received validity from the concurrence of Congress.

The Union having no right to cede the territory, the treaty making power, as only a constituent part, cannot exercise a function beyond the grasp of the delegated power over the whole, nor, indirectly, by an umpire, do what it could not accomplish without; that is, consent to the alienation, or the possibility of an alienation of territory, which I will show is solemnly acknowledged through the President, to be ours.

It has therefore, been believed to be due this State to advance the doctrine that the submission of its boundary to an umpire, unknown to herself, and upon terms not confided to her consideration, will leave her at liberty to act upon the result as to the country and herself may be dictated by the most just and patriotic inclinations. Yet it is true that the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent has involved much of federal authority, beyond the limits which many eminent statesmen have contended to be the true ones, as the treaty exists, the delicacy of the case, in relation to public faith, ought to have some influence upon our assertion of our claim, although an entire concession cannot be expected. It ought to be distinctly understood that there is a perfect harmony of sentiment with the federal administration in a most essential particular, in regard to which the language of Mr. Clay, the Secretary of State, is calculated to be highly satisfactory. It is as follows: "The Government of the United States is fully convinced that the right to the territory is with us and not with Great Britain. The convictions of Maine are not stronger in respect to the validity of our title, than are those which are entertained by the President."

Whatever may be the character of the proposed umpirage, it seems necessary to adopt some rule of procedure as to the duties to be discharged before its results shall be known, and I cannot but hope to learn from you, in some way, what measures you will consider to be proper, if such acts as that of the arrest and incarceration of Baker shall be repeated. There will be no wish to go beyond your direction, nor to fall short of it; and, thus far, while the object has been to give no assent to injustice, there has been a steady view to your contemplated consultations and probable commands. It was an arrest which the testimony seems to me to condemn; yet it cannot but be hoped that the neighboring government will place right the hasty acts of unthinking agents, and that we, expecting that generous conduct which springs from the character of an Englishman, should not suddenly and unnecessarily engage with him in contentions. While we were acquiescing in the abeyance of our rights, as connected only with property, the call for interposition was not imperative, but, when unauthorized power was applied to the persons of our citizens along the Aroostook and in other places, it seemed proper to ascertain the facts, in order to submit them to your consideration and to that of Massachusetts and the Nation, both of which will feel an interest, not only in the protection of our fellow-citizens in Maine, but in the other relations of the subject. A letter was, therefore, sent to the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, containing a request that he would cause information of the facts relating to the arrest of Baker, to be returned. While in his reply he acknowledged, in favorable terms, the amicable disposition professed by this government, so far as, on the occasion, it was represented, he declined to make the explanations requested, excepting to those with whom he is directed to correspond, or under whose orders he is placed.

It must be known to you that in addition to the means above mentioned, Mr. Davis was appointed to obtain the information which all have appeared to consider desirable. From what has transpired there is no doubt in my mind of the intention of the government of New-Brunswick to extend its jurisdiction and to confirm it, if possible, over the whole disputed territory.

I cannot but profess to you the disposition on my own part, subject to your direction, to offer some difficulties against such a course; but it is not to be doubted that the United States' government, and that of Great Britain, will perceive, on being furnished the facts, that the government of New-Brunswick has advanced beyond the line of tenable ground and seems not to have listened to those recommendations of mutual forbearance, which have been rung so loud that we did not notice its invasions.

Another of the objects of the mission of Mr. Davis was to obtain the release of Mr. Baker, whose arrest was thought

to be not only states, but by which he is a power which, the facts as far early attention, was accordingly, without a careful and precise measure as the exertion of seem to be desired without the exertion which would with the utmost

The Minister, Mr. Clay, what sufficient protection of his Majesty's nor of New-Brunswick, which his Excellency's conclusion, it would certainly, Majesty's Lieutenant resolution to the it may be impossible how far previous actual, his authoritative terms of that (triple expositation, followed by any credible resistance. It is not to be a plausible event, can may not only an anchor result produced, the require great resolution of the view of the occupation of the tempted again, interior frontier, a line of march other of exorcising according to the our defence. To bly to cut off the this we ought to admit any scenes as occur. It would appear of the general of some strong frontier. Its obvious utility anticipation of d is better guarded, assure, to a nature, a favora

Owing to the itence and liber name time due assertion of the fail, therefore, of the debt of the count of the employed during, it is of less acknowledgment of encouragement of cognition of the ly, with a property to the attention proud, magnanimous sordid or prejudiced States, driven ures, engaged in its enemy, and Had it not been Executive of M the claim would lowed long since faithful soldier wages in his tax demised. But that the acts of ficial agent, can affect the claim a national object.

If this were a cern, it would pleasant on one other to refuse difference between ly out of a mutual constitutional opinion obtained, there with minded men, almost friendly disbeared unafraid to years the claim justed through the tice of Congress.

It will be perceived, under our system, Militia in consist of their officers, Public Spirit should has been obeyed; but Public There could not course by the Ute the sins of to attach the col patriotic yeomen their cause.

Those men li called upon to es safety of all, ex tive review of ry responsible ave them animat as they a dwelling, for do concentrated for own interest, re for the disturba be, as they much toil and tr duty of the rap



at treaty, the terms did not, by virtue of the nation, acknowledged and existing individuality being excepted, of the States was arrangement we witness, and which relationship, without independence, Massachusetts the Provisional of all fully with unit- has conceded her only by that mag- called the Separ- validity from the

no right to cede making power, art, cannot exer- the grasp of the whole, nor, ire, do what it without; that is, on, or the possi- territory, which y acknowledged to be ours.

n believed to be the doctrine of its boundary to herself, and upon consideration, y to act upon the and herself may just and patriotic be true that the ty of Ghent has authority, be- many eminent ed to be the true ty, the delicacy to public faith, uence upon our although an en- expected. It understood that any of sentiment stration in a most regard to which y, the Secretary e be highly satis- "The Gov- States is fully to the territory Great Britain.

a are not strong- dity of our title, e entertained by

character of the seems necessary procedure as to ed before its re- and I cannot but in some way, consider to be hat of the ar- Baker shall be ve no wish to go nor to fall short hile the objec- ant to injustice, view to your ons and proba- arrest which e to condemn; oped that the will place right- ing agents, and generous con- the character of t suddenly and him in conten- acquiescing in its, as connect- the call for in- tive, but, when applied to the ong the Aroos- it seemed pro- s, in order to deration and to d the Nation, n interest, not ur fellow-cit- other relations was, therefore, error of New request that he f the facts re- ker, to be re- y he acknowl- the amicable government, it was repre- the explan- to those with correspond, or placed.

that in addi- tioned, Mr. obtain the in- appeared to m what has ot in my mind verment of its jurisdiction le, over the

on the dispo- to your ulities against to be doubt- government ill perceive, cts, that the sick has ad- able ground ed to those orbearance, ous that we

be not only cognizable by the United States, but by the particular State of which he is a citizen. His confinement in the goal at Frederickton was an act of power which, considering the nature of the facts as far as developed, required early attention, and the course pursued was accordingly adopted, not, however, without a careful examination of principles and precedents. If you shall think the measure as involving any excess in the exertion of State power, it would seem to be desirable not to allow it to pass without the expression of your dissent, which would be received, on my part, with the utmost respect and deference.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty has communicated to Mr. Clay, what are called by the former "sufficient proofs of the decided resolution of his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick to maintain the disputed territory in the same state in which his Excellency received it after the conclusion of the treaty of Ghent." It would certainly be desirable to put his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor's decided resolution to the test on this point, but it may be imperatively required to determine how far the treaty of Ghent and previous actual jurisdiction may sanction his authoritative approaches beyond the terms of that treaty, without a reasonable exposition, not however to be followed by any unnecessary resort to forcible resistance.

It is not to be anticipated that the deplorable event of a war with Great Britain may not occur again. If that melancholy result of human frailty shall be produced, the situation of Maine will require great resolution and activity. The concentration of the British forces with the view of dividing the Union, by an occupation of New-York, will not be attempted again, but the seaboard and the interior frontier of Maine will be the one line of maritime invasion, and the other of excursions and incursions according to the emergencies relating to our defence. The effort will be probably to cut off this State, or at least for this we ought to be prepared, so as not to admit any repetition here of such scenes as occurred during the last war. It would appear to be proper to solicit of the general government the erection of some strong fortresses on our interior frontier. Its own disposition, and the obvious utility of works so situated, in anticipation of others where the country is better guarded, would, it may be hoped, assure, to a representation of this nature, a favorable reception.

Owing to the Union a faithful adherence and liberal support, there is at the same time due our constituents a manly assertion of their rights. You will not fail, therefore, to revert to the subject of the debt of the United States on account of the services of the Militia employed during the late war. Its payment is of less consequence than the acknowledgment of its justice, and the encouragement of that Militia through a recognition of their merits, and may surely, with a proper self-respect, be presented to the attention of a Congress, too proud, magnanimous, and intelligent to be sordid or prejudiced. The claim is truly that of citizen soldiers of the United States, driven into action by its measures, engaged in its service, exposed to its enemy, and employed for its benefit. Had it not been that an odium against the Executive of Massachusetts prevented, the claim would probably have been allowed long since, and the virtuous and faithful soldier who has paid back his wages in his taxes would have been indemnified. But let it be remembered that the acts of the Executive, as an official agent, cannot in policy or equity affect the claim of the citizen who obeys a national enactment and aids to effect a national object.

If this were a merely pecuniary concern, it would be derogatory and unpleasant on one side to urge, and on the other to refuse payment; but while the difference between the parties grows only out of a mutual desire to maintain constitutional opinions, honestly entertained, there will, certainly, with high-minded men, always be preserved the most friendly dispositions. It is not believed unsafe to predict that within a few years the claim will be satisfactorily adjusted through the magnanimity and justice of Congress.

It will be perceived that it will not be safe, under our system, to discourage the Militia in consequence of the offences of their officers, because the command of Public Spirit should, and will direct, and has been obeyed in spite of all difficulties; but Public Spirit cannot be sustained without governmental patronage. There could not be a more pernicious course by the United States, than to impute the sins of any man or party, and to attach the consequences of them to patriotic yeomen who have served in their cause.

Those men liable at any time to be called upon to expose their lives for the safety of all, require an annual legislative review of their condition, and every reasonable measure calculated to give them animation and vigor. Quarantined as they are at large in every dwelling, for domestic security, easily concentrated for war, yet, having a common interest, requiring a common cause for the disturbance of peace, they ought to be, as they are, willing to endure much toil and trouble as a necessary security of the rank they enjoy, and the

noble privileges they participate. That the Militia laws are susceptible of improvement, is not to be denied, but it may be said that there has been more fault in the complaints against them than in the system itself.

There are now more than forty thousand men belonging to the Militia, divided into five hundred and seventy companies. The arms and stores in the Arsenal amount in value to at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the number of arms having been recently increased by a large supply from the United States. The administration of department thus important and extensive, while it might be less arduous with some further provision for clerical aid in the office of the Adjutant and Quarterly Master General, would still be embarrassed by a difficulty, which seriously affects the troops, the omission of a code of rules and regulations, settling questions of rank and a great multiplicity of other objects, agreeably to the mode pursued by the United States. The deficiency can either be supplied through the Legislature, or by Executive prerogative. It is believed that the valuable testimonial consisting in the commission of the State through the suffrages of the officers or soldiers, would be valued more highly in proportion as the responsibility of those thus commissioned shall be increased. In that proportion is the commission the ostensible evidence of the capacity and efficacy of him who holds it. I shall therefore venture to suggest, with great deference, the expediency of requiring, on sentence of conviction of some small clause of military offences, the liability to costs under the direction of the Court.

It has been usual on occasions similar to this to advert to the character of our laws and to their practical results. A careful comparison of the laws of the other States with our own, would have induced some comment on portions of our code, if the leading State question had not required a large draught upon your patience. It will, therefore, only be urged now, that if our lawyers would throw all the precious maxims they can gather into the treasury, at times when they can leave execution for improvement, and clients for the State, and if we would learn from the practical operations of our sister republics, we should be induced, probably, to consider as expedient a very few changes in our statutes. The subject has been noticed now principally with a view of soliciting your attention to some enlarged means, at least for one year, for supplying the State Library with the adjudications of other States, of nearly all of which the legislative acts have been procured. It may, however, be observed that whatever may be our laws, if there shall not be a faithful administration of them, legislation will be inadequate to its objects. As to that administration and the effects of it, when you shall examine, you will find, if my information has been correct, that the monstrous folly of litigation and of suits, which consume property annually like a conflagration, has been diminished, and that convictions from crimes have not been as numerous as formerly.

Many of the measures adopted by the Federal Government seriously affect the welfare of our constituents. It is undoubtedly a principle of that Government to cherish not only the rights and interests of individuals, considered as units in the nation, but those of the States. It seems to be impossible to determine all the cases in which the whole body politic of any of these States, in representing its interests should be considered as advancing into federal territory, or, in other words, to settle the precise line, where the State may go without intrusion. Hence a difficulty, as to recent transactions relative to our boundary. But we may at least advise with our Senators and Representatives, and if you shall find anything in history or contemplation particularly interesting here, as to our commerce, or other objects affected, or to be affected by national regulation, your combined wisdom will be relied upon to state to Congress or the proper authority of the Union, or to the agents of this State employed at Washington, all that your sense of the nature of the case may dictate. It would not, probably be a surprising remark, if, in a future age, it shall be said by history, that the States, in the particulars above referred to, had suffered through their own negligence, that, trusting to that benevolence which intends to apply the national power to good purposes, they should have found those objects they contemplate for the common welfare, sometimes projected by venality and occupied by lawless ambition, the tariff of duties as may be prescribed and regulated, occasionally conformed to a local interest, and the policy adopted, as having led to the result which will draw forth reproaches as to consolidation of power in this confederacy.

ENOCH LINCOLN.  
COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
Portland, January 3, 1828.

**THE OBSERVER.**  
**NORWAY;**  
THURSDAY, JANUARY, 10, 1828.

The Legislature of this State commenced its Session on the second instant. We have learned that both branches were very harmoniously organized. In the Senate, Mr. Dunlap was elected President, by a majority of eleven votes; and Mr. Hutchinson Secretary, by a majority of seventeen votes. Mr. Ruggles was chosen Speaker by a majority of twenty-three votes, and Mr. Child, Clerk, by a large majority.

It will no doubt be echoed and re-echoed over and over; again and again, by the Jackson papers, that the organization of the two Houses, proves conclusively that a large majority of both branches of the Legislature are opposed to the National Administration. But we are assured that such is not the fact. The election was not determined, in either branch, on that ground. In the Senate there was, in reality but one candidate. Mr. Dunlap having been President of that body during the last Session, and having discharged the duties of his office, with fidelity and much to the satisfaction of the members; there seemed to be a general disposition to re-elect him.

In the House of Representatives, it is true, there was an effort made to elect Mr. Evans Speaker, on the ground that he was the candidate in favor of the National Administration. But the result proves nothing in relation to the views of the House upon that subject, in as much as Mr. Evans was not popular among the members, by reason of his having been a leader of the Wingate faction, and opposed to the State Administration.

We have seen nothing further of an interesting nature, in relation to the proceeding of the Legislature, the Governor's Message excepted, and also excepting a little skirmish which was had in the House of Representatives, relative to the choice of a Chaplain. It appears that an order was introduced by Mr. Cobb, of Durham, requesting the ministers of the Gospel settled in Portland, to officiate as chaplains in regular rotation, that Col. Carpenter moved to amend the order, so as to except those who had neglected or refused to read the Governor's Proclamations. That a short debate ensued, which terminated in the indefinite postponement of that order; that another order was then introduced, appointing a time when the House would elect a Chaplain by ballot, and Doct. Nichols was chosen.

**KENNEBEC JOURNAL.**  
We can generally approve of the editorial course of our friends of the *Kennebec Journal*, but we really think they have underrated themselves to be imposed upon by a writer over the signature of a Republican. We do know the delineation of character given to Ex-Governor Parls to be unjust and untrue. We do not profess much skill in the discovery of motive, but we are at no loss as to whom this pretended Republican is, and what is his motive. He need not have italicized "FIVE NINTHS" in order to have designated himself to us. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the writer alluded to, is a citizen of Kennebec. The communication carries strong internal evidence that it came from Alfred in the County of York, and that the Ex-Senator, or his condutor the Ex-Representative of Alfred is its author—we say this, and for the present nothing more.

The following gentlemen were elected Counsellors for the present year, on Friday last, to wit:—Hon. Mr. Wood, of York, Hon. Mr. Thayer, of Lincoln, Hon. Mr. Dunn, of Cumberland, Hon. Mr. Whitney, of Somerset, Mr. Fuller, of Kennebec, Mr. Pillsbury, of Washington, and Mr. Hutcheon, of Hancock.

Owing to the great length of the Governor's Message, we are unable to give so full an account of the proceedings of the Legislature, as is our intention, we shall be able for the future to bring up the journal pretty fully.

We have received a copy of a part of the documents accompanying the President's Message from Hon. Mr. SPRAGUE, member of Congress from Kennebec District—for which he has our thanks.

We are greatly obliged to Hon. REVEL WASHINGTON, Senator in the Legislature, for his politeness in sending us a copy of the Governor's Message.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
We have received a communication from a correspondent, who writes with much feeling, force and sincerity, setting forth the pernicious and demoralizing habits of men in high places in this Country. We feel strong sympathy for the distress of our correspondent. We know full well the pernicious influence of the drunkard, the gambler and the profane swearer; and we can easily conceive the feelings of those who are doomed to live in a neighborhood contaminated with all these vices without power to resist.

But our correspondent will, on reflection, be convinced that, although we know his account to be perfectly true, its publication would bring upon us floods of curses, which have heretofore only fallen in copious showers. We can assure our correspondent that the "bloated visage, the sick stomach and the palpitating heart" of which he speaks, and we may add profane oaths and midnight carousals, have awakened a proper spirit in the country, we hope a redeeming and purifying spirit. The subject is in the mouth of every reflecting man.

For the present we cannot comply with the wish of our correspondent, we shall however be happy to aid him in effecting his object in a less objectionable mode.

The communication of N. N. is received—we shall insert it next week.

An OXFORD REPUBLICAN shall have place in our next.

**MARRIED,**  
In Paris, by THOMAS HILL, Jr. Esq. Mr. BARZILLA DWELLEY to Mrs. HANNAH HEACK.

**DIED,**  
In Hartford, on the 20th ult. Mr. Otis Bow-worth, aged twenty-five years, eleven months and twenty days.

**PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.**  
*Catarrhal and Asthmatic Disorders!*  
MORE than ONE TENTH of all the annual deaths in this Country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the  
**CONSUMPTION.**  
Easily overcome in its infancy it rapidly arrives if neglected at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough, is the inevitable forerunner when neglected of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors;—increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody sputa; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud, by the timely administration of that long tried and invaluable Medicine,  
**DR. RELF'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,**  
which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearances of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs, occasioned by acrid humors tickling the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of Pulmonary affections, will receive, from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheerful relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate, and most distressing cases.—Common Colds are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours.

These Pills also afford immediate relief in the harassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA. In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs, oppressive flatulence, wheezing, coughing and hoarseness, costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr. Relf's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effect a radical cure.

The Pills may be taken with the most perfect safety, as they require, in ordinary cases, no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people.

These popular Pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness, the pallid, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "the busy hum of men," an active man of business, in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health.

In proof of which the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectfully submitted.

I have tried your Dr. Relf's Asthmatic Pills, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing and Consumption, when all other Medicines had failed, and have found them most excellent. Another Physician writes, "I have tried your Relf's Asthmatic Pills, with a patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing—the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes—"The Asthmatic Pills give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as no one can believe unless they make the trial."

An Agent writes—"Your (Dr. Relf's Asthmatic) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his feet and legs badly swollen; a bad cough; respiration difficult, and was given over by his physicians and friends, who considered him in a confirmed Consumption—after taking three boxes of these Pills, all the threatening symptoms are removed and he is fast recovering."

A gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma by three boxes, after having been afflicted upwards of thirty years.

A young Lady, of Boston, was severely affected for three years with a violent cough, difficulty of breathing, spitting of blood, pain in the side, deprived of sleep and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried all other Medicine in vain, and resigned as past relief, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established.

(Price, \$1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.)

\*\* Prepared from the original Recipe in M. S. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his immediate Successor, and the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER and sold wholesale by him, at his Counting Room over No. 70, Court-street, corner of Hanover-street, and retailed by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicine as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by ASA BATON, at the Oxford Bookstore.

None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to Country Physicians, Traders, &c. Jan. 9.

**4000 DOLLARS FOR ONLY TWO--**  
Draws next Saturday—for fortunes apply to  
DAVID SMITH.  
Jan. 7.

**LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Postoffice Norway, Jan. 1, 1828.**  
CYRUS S. Cushman, 2.—Levi Frank. —Darius Holt.—Isiah Hall, 2.—Asa Hix, Jr.—Matthew Lassell.—Daniel Lufkin.—Nathan Lombard.—Martin Stetson. ASA BATON, A. P. M.

**AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW.**  
No. 4, for December, just received.—Contents in our next.

Also, the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES—Both valuable works. Subscribers for each received by  
ASA BATON. Jan. 7.

**CHEAP DRY GOODS**  
JUST received at  
**LITTLE'S CHEAP STORE,**  
No. 1, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,  
Corner of Plum and Middle-streets, Portland  
Opposite MITCHELL'S HOTEL.

Consisting of as handsome an assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimers, Silks, Crapes, Shawl, Calicoes, Hankerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, and other GOODS, as can be found in the place. These Goods are offered at the lowest prices for Cash, and those who wish to dispose of their cash to good advantage, when purchasing FINE GOODS, will do well to call and examine, and satisfy themselves. A liberal discount made to those who purchase any amount. Country Traders, who purchase for cash will do well to call.

**CARPETINGS, & C.**  
**CHEAP.**  
**WILLIAM D. LITTLE,**  
No. 1, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, Portland,  
Opposite Mitchell's Hotel.

HAS for sale a very Splendid Assortment of Superfine Kidderminster CARPETINGS. —Also—  
Elegant Brussels and Milton HEARTH RUGS, probably the best assortment now in Portland. These Carpetings are of the best quality, and are offered at as low, if not lower prices than can be purchased in Boston or New-York.  
8w 182

**CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
**T. O. BRADLEY.**  
STORE, No. 6 MUSEY'S ROW, MIDDLE-STREET PORTLAND.

HAS RECEIVED FROM  
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.  
37 PACKAGES OF  
**PIECE GOODS!**  
Probably much the largest and richest assortment ever before offered in Portland, at wholesale and retail—  
—CONSISTING IN PART—  
**21000 YDS PRINTS** from 15 to 30 cents per yard.  
**140 PS** Superfine BROAD AND HABIT CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, from 50 cents to \$12 per yard.  
**50 PS SATINETT.**  
**100 PS PLAIDS & BOMBAZETTS,** from 17 to 42 cents per yard.

A very large assortment of Silk, Cotton and Linen GOODS of almost every description.

**30 BALES SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS AND TICKINGS,**  
very cheap.

As many goods were purchased at Auction in New-York by a well experienced agent, from whom Fresh supplies are to be received weekly; they will be sold from 10 to 25 per cent. less than usual prices.  
9w—176

**SAMUEL CUTLER,**  
HAS taken the Store, door above  
**BANK OF PORTLAND,**  
MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,  
And has for sale at the lowest prices, for cash  
**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF**  
**PIECE GOODS,**  
—AMONG WHICH ARE—  
Black, Blue, Olive and Mixed Broad Cloths;  
Ladies Pelisse cloths; CASSIMERES; Handsome dark Calicoes; at 20 cts. Rich Patches; Cambrics; Muslins; Nice plain Muslin at 25 cts. per yard; Black and Colored Canton Crapes; A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILK GOODS, at low prices;  
Linen: Lawns; and Linen Cambrics; Ribbons; Needles; Tapes; Pins; Buttons; Bombazetts; Cambrics; Plaids; Flannels;  
—ALSO—  
Bed Ticking; Sheetings and Shirtings; Checks & Gingham; Batting and Wadding;  
Blue and White Cotton Warp; Sewing and Knitting Cotton; with a great variety of other Goods.

**WANTED,**  
WOOLEN YARN, and all wool and cotton and wool Cloth, for which Dry Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices. Purchasers are invited to call.  
Nov. 14. 178

**PARTICULAR NOTICE.**  
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a negotiable note of hand, bearing date on the seventh or eighth day of March, 1827; payable to Ebenezer Jordan, Jr. of Danville, in the County of Cumberland, or his order, in the month of January, 1828, for the sum of eighteen dollars, and interest, and signed by the subscriber of this notice, as the same was given for no consideration whatever, and the subscriber is determined never to pay said note.  
DANIEL FAINE.  
Andover-Surplus, Dec. 22, 1827. \*144

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber respectfully requests all those indebted to him, by note or account, of more than three months standing, to make immediate payment, or there will be a disagreeable necessity of leaving their accounts with an Attorney for collection.  
JONATHAN S. MILLETT.  
Norway, Jan. 1. 1828



## POETRY.

### POLISH POETRY.

[Translated by Bowring.]

Sweet village! peace and joy's retreat!  
O who shall tune thy praise to song!  
O who shall wake a music meant  
Thy smiles, thy pleasures to prolong.

Bliss dwells within thy solitude,  
Which selfish avarice never stains,  
Where thought and habit makes it good,  
And sweet contentment gilds our gains.

Let others seek a dazzling court,  
Where treachery poisons eye and ear;  
Or to the troubled sea resort,  
With death and danger ever near.

Let others sell their tongues for hire,  
With falsehood and with trick delude;  
Or fame, or victory's wreath acquire,  
By deeds of darkness and of blood.

The ploughman tills the fertile field  
His children bless his daily care;  
While the rich fruits his labor yield,  
His well contented household share.

For him the bee its honey stocks,  
For him its gifts the orchard holds;  
For him the shorn the fleecy flocks,  
For him the lambskins fill the folds.

He gathers from the generous meads,  
Their offering to his annual store,  
And winter with his snow storm leads  
Repose and pleasure to his door.

Around the fire they tell their tales,  
The songs are sung with smiles and glee;  
The bowing dance again prevails,  
The censer and the genivie.

At twilight's hour the swains repair  
To where the craggy foxes hie,  
The hare, the thoughtless fowls they snare,  
And aye return with full supply.

Or, in the stream the baited hook,  
The light and treacherous net they fling,  
While near the gently echoing brook  
The warblers of the forest sing.

The cattle seek the watery mead,  
The shepherd sits in solitude,  
While to his gay and rustic reed  
Dance all the nymphs that grace the wood.

At home the housewife's busy hands  
The evening's frugal meal provide;  
'Tis all the produce of her lands—  
No wish is breathed for aught beside.

She counts the herds, she knows the sheep  
When from the pasture meads they come;  
Her busy eyes can never sleep,  
Abroad they watch—direct at home.

The little children reverent bow,  
And ask an aged grandire's love,  
Who tenderly instructs them how  
In peace and virtue's path to move.

So rolls the day—but many a sun  
Would sink his chariot in the sea,  
Were I to end the tales begun  
Of rural joy and revelry.—*Kochanowski.*

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND GALAXY.

### WHERE IS HE!

Where is He? He rides on the fierce rushing blast,  
And directs by his will its wild fury and might;  
Whole forests before him in ruins are cast,  
And the earth is obscured by the shadows of night.

Where is He? He dwells in the sweet blooming flower,  
And is heard in the murmur of each silvery rill;  
On the cloud crested mountain He rests in his bower,  
And He dwells in the valley so shady and still.

Where is He? O! hark to the thunder's loud crash;  
'Tis His voice as He speaks in his terrible wrath;  
And His form may be seen in the lightning's bright flash,  
Which still marks with consuming destruction its path.

Where is He? He shines in the sun's sultry ray,  
And sparkles at night in the blue vault of Heaven;  
He is seen in the glittering of morn's dewy spray—  
In the chill fleecy snow by the winter's wind driven.

Where is He? Go ask of the dark stormy wave,  
Which rears its white crest o'er the measureless deep,  
As it sullenly roars o'er the mariner's grave,  
Or gapes widely to bury new victims in sleep.

Where is He? Go search the wide regions of space,  
And roam through the bright countless planets on high;  
For his power and his presence pervades every space,  
From the dark ocean cave, to the azure-arched sky.

Where is He? Go ask of His mercy and love,  
Who created this world in its beauty for thee;  
And for thee has provided a mansion above,  
Where thy soul to its bliss everlasting can flee.

A Centosy.—One of the petitions presented to the legislature of Tennessee at its present session, was addressed to Mr. McCLellan, a member of the house of representatives, in the following manner: "To render the direction intelligible, it may be proper to remind our readers that the sessions of the legislature were formerly held at Murfreesborough, and the writer of this superscription had not ascertained the change, which was made two years ago, of the seat of government of his own state."

To

Mr. Abraham M'Leland  
at the house of Commons in  
Murfreesborough west  
Tennessee Or to any of  
the Legislative Body  
Composing the house &c  
as it is a petition &c  
To the post office in  
Murfreesborough &c

An Irish footman, having carried a basket of game from his master to a friend, waited a considerable time for the customary fee; but not finding it likely to appear, scratched his head, and said—"Sir, if my master should say, Paddy, what did the gentleman give you? what would your honor have me to tell?"

## VARIETY.

PEACE AND PLENTY.—A protestant clergyman, living in the neighborhood of Birr, King's county, where an inveterate animosity exists between the hostile names of Cummins and Derrick, happened incautiously, in the presence of laborers, to express an opinion unfavorable to one of the opposing parties. His words were reported (with embellishments, of course) and accordingly, the *testy gentlemen* came at night and set fire to his corn stacks. A country fellow of whom I inquired into the degree of estimation in which this gentleman is held, assured me that he is a very good *financier*, and the neighbors like him as well as the priest. "The devil they do!" quoth I. "How came they to destroy every grain of corn which he had in the world?" "Ogh! pooh! it was only a faction done that." "Aye, to be sure—what else? He joined the *Communists*, and the *Dharrighs* boomed him." This was, no doubt, very satisfactory to the sufferer; and so, indeed, my informant seemed to think it, for he sobjoined, "Let his reverence keep up his heart, any how, for I'll be bound the *Communists* will *crap* the *villains*, and the *devil's* cure to them." "I take it for granted," said I, "that you are not a *Dharrigh*, but a *Communist*." "Neither one nor the other, master; I am a *Fogarty*. My faction lies *beyond Razgray*, (Roscrea) and we lick the *Spooners*, the *Lords* be praised, every year riglar, in *Shinrone*." "Indeed, you surprise me. I was told that this part of the world was in a state of peace." "Peace! and so it is your honor—peace and plenty! but by J—s its *plinty* of *fightin*." *Dublin Evening Post.*

A blacksmith of a village, murdered a man and was condemned to be hanged. The chief peasants of the place joined together, and begged the magistrate that the blacksmith might not suffer, because he was necessary to the place, which could not do without a blacksmith, to shoe horses, mend wheels, &c. But the magistrate said, "how then can I satisfy justice?" A laborer answered, "sir, there are two weavers in the village, and for so small a place one is enough; hang the other."—*London Paper.*

CLIENTS' BONES.—A certain mechanic having occasion to boil some cattle's feet, emptied the bones near the court house. A lawyer observing them, inquired of a bystander what they were? "I believe they are clients' bones," replied the wit, "as they appear to be well picked."

A clergyman, preaching a sermon on some particular patriarch, was extremely high in his panegyric, and spoke of him as far exceeding every saint in the calendar. He took a view of the celestial hierarchy, but in vain, he could not assign to his saint a place worthy so many virtues as he possessed; every sentence ended thus: "Where can we place this great patriarch?" One of the congregation, tired at last of the repetition, exclaimed, "As I am going away, you may put him in my pew."

One of the sons of Plutus lying on his death bed, and wishing to reward a faithful Black called him into his room and thus addressed him, Cato to reward your long and faithful services I have remembered you in my will; very well massa replies Cuffe (his eyes brightening with the hope of receiving a considerable sum of money) me be very glad massa think of poor Cuffe. I intend you a great honor, (continues his master) I mean to have you interred by my side in the family tomb. Oh massa replies Cuffe, me no like dat—fifty pound better for me; and suppose some dark night de debil might come look for massa perhaps he take poor Cuffe in mistake.

The Bitter Bit, or the Cooper Jockeyed.—At a certain "lush crib" in Gloucester where a party met on Friday week for a little conviviality, and to "blow a cloud," after the fatigues of the day, the conversation turned upon the ensuing races, when one of the company, a red-hot Cambrian, said—"Hur was sure hur could ride any horse that was run." A jolly cooper, who heard Taffy's assertion, offered a wager of six bottles of wine, to be drunk in the house they were then assembled at, that he had a horse that would defy the jockship of the Welchman, and that it was impossible for Taffy to ride him once round the race-course. The bet was accepted, and Monday morning was the time appointed for the decision of the wager; bets ran high, and the cooper's friends, were, as they said, "up to snuff." The parties were at the scratch in due time, and Taffy dressed a *la chifney*; when lo! the man of tubs produced a wooden horse, an implement used in his trade, called by that name. This was a *teaser* for Taffy, and the friends of the cooper laughed heartily at the joke, booking winning as certain; but Taffy was not yet done brown. After a little mental consultation, he very coolly requested one of his friends to procure him a real horse and gig. This was done *instantly*, and the wooden horse placed in the gig. Taffy took his seat, and to the great chagrin of the cooper's party, and the delight of his own, won the wager.

## VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOK,

For the use of Common Schools in general, and younger classes in Academies. On a new Plan.

SAMUEL C. STEVENS, Dover, N. H. publishes the "ANALYTICAL READER," containing Lessons in Simultaneous Reading and Defining, with Spelling from the same. To which are added Questions, and references to an Appendix, containing Sketches of characters, persons, and places alluded to. By SAMUEL PUTNAM. "I had rather speak five words with my understanding than I might teach others also, than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue." Second Edition.

### Recommendations.

Rev. Dr. TYLER, President of Dartmouth College, says: "The plan which is new, appears to have been suggested by long experience in the business of instruction; and so far as I am able to judge, to be well adapted to facilitate the progress of learners. I should be gratified to see it introduced into all our primary schools."

Rev. Prof. UPHAM of Bowdoin College says: "The prominent object of this elementary work, in distinction from that of others, seems to be to form the young mind as soon as possible to the true import of words. Of the importance of this object there can be no doubt, since there are many who come to a mature age, and still use a multitude of words without having any precise meaning attached to them. I think, after an examination of this book that it may be employed with very considerable advantage in our common schools."

From R. D. MESSEY, M. D. Professor of Surgery, &c. in Dartmouth College: "I have looked, with a good deal of interest, into the 'Analytical Reader,' and am of opinion that the plan of it is decidedly superior to that of any work of the kind I have seen. The combining, in each exercise, of the different objects of Pronunciation, Reading, Derivation and variation, added to the pure moral instruction which is presented in the form of captivating, but faithful anecdote, gives a peculiar importance to the work, and creates the hope and the belief, that it will be extensively adopted in the schools of our country."

From Rev. Mr. BURROUGHS, Rector of St. John's Church, Portsmouth.

My Dear Sir,—Accept my thanks for your 'Analytical Reader,' which I have examined with pleasure. You have devised a most simple and excellent method to make a child understand what he reads, and to teach him to read well, and to pronounce correctly. It appears to me that a better elementary work for these purposes cannot be introduced into our schools. I am, &c.

To Mr. S. Putnam. Chas. Burroughs. Mr. H. Jackson, Teacher of Monitorial School, No. 1, Portland, says: "I have examined 'the Analytical Reader,' and have introduced it into the school under my care. I am of opinion that its intrinsic value needs only be known to insure it an extensive circulation."

Rev. EDWARD PAYSON, D. D. Portland, says: "I have examined 'The Analytical Reader,' and am of opinion that the author has introduced some valuable improvements, which render it in several respects superior to any other work of the same class, with which I am acquainted."

From Rev. H. WILBUR, A. M. author of the Bible Class, Text Book, Reference Bible, &c. to the author.

DEAR SIR,—With a lively interest I have examined your plan of giving Orthography Pronunciation and Definitions to the pupil at one view. I believe your work admirably adapted to intellectual improvement in those stages of education for which it was designed, and cheerfully recommend it to public patronage.

Yours respectfully, Hervey Wilbur. Rev. Mr. CLARY, Dover, says: "Mr. Stevens,—Sir,—Having examined the 'Analytical Reader,' I perceive that its plan is original, and am of opinion it is admirably adapted for the improvement of children, and can very cheerfully recommend it for the use of schools."

Extracts from the American Journal of Education, May, 1828.

"The Preface of this little volume contains several judicious and useful remarks, which seem to be the fruits of experience and attentive observation. From these we select some extracts, which will serve to give a just character to the book, and repeat some views of elementary instruction. The details of the author's plan are occasionally novel and ingenious; and what is better, they are always practical and useful. The whole book possesses much merit."

From the same, August, 1827.

"The first edition of this meritorious work was mentioned in our first volume, p. 318. The present edition is rendered still more acceptable by revision, and by greater neatness of execution. The plan of this work is of so useful a character, that we hope teachers will avail themselves of it, so as to conduct their Reading Lessons on the method which it exemplifies. We know of no course so well suited to make children thoroughly acquainted with the words of their own language; or to impart the advantages of correct, forcible and appropriate expression."

The work is also recommended by the following gentlemen: Hon. Levi Woodbury, L. L. D. Senator in Congress, and late Governor of the State; Rev. Stephen Farley, Preceptor of Atkinson Academy, N. H.; Rev. Edward Turner, Weymouth; Rev. Nathan Parker, D. D. Portsmouth; Hon. Ashur Ware Judge of U. S. District Court, for Maine; J. W. Bourne; Preceptor of Franklin Academy, Dover, N. H.; Asa E. Foster, A. B. Preceptor of Gilmanton Academy, N. H.; Rev. Abijah Cross, Salisbury, N. H.; Rev. Mr. Maffitt, Dover; Hon. John Brodhead, member of the Senate of New-Hampshire; Rev. S. R. Hall, Preceptor of the Academy, Concord, Vt.; Thos. Tenney, A. M. Preceptor of Hampton Academy, New-Hampshire; Rev. James Townner, A. B. Preceptor of the Academy, Wolfborough, N. H.; Benjamin Greenleaf, A. M. Preceptor of Bradford Academy, Ms.; Andrew Mack, A. M. Preceptor of Haverhill Academy, N. H.; Rev. Hosea Hildreth, Gloucester, Ms.

For sale by the publisher, Dover, N. H.; Asa Barton, Norway; Shirley & Hyde, Pearson, Little & Robinson, Portland; P. Sheldon, Gardiner; C. Spaulding, Hallowell; H. Spaulding, Augusta; Wm. Hastings, Waterville; C. Plumer, Bangor; H. Hyde, Bath; Putnam & Blake, Saco; J. K. Remick, Kennebunk, Me. Price, 25 cents.

JUST received a new and large assortment of Green and White Spectacles, from 25 cents to \$1.00 per pair. ASA BARTON, Agent.

November 14.

## COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE public are hereby informed that the Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Morrill & Ricker, was dissolved on the 27th day of March last, by mutual consent; all persons, therefore, indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE MORRILL,  
JOSHUA RICKER.

Norway, Dec. 31, 1827.

### STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.  
To Francis Keyes, Esq. of Rumford, in said County, one of the Proprietors of the Township New-Pennycook, now Rumford—

GREETING:  
WHEREAS Francis Keyes, Daniel Martin, Kimball Martin, Stephen G. Stevens and John Thompson five of the said Proprietors, have applied to me Peter C. Virgin, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace within and for said County, requesting me to issue a Warrant to you the said Francis Keyes, directing you to call a Meeting of said Proprietors for the following objects, to wit: To choose a Moderator. To choose a Clerk. To see if the Proprietors will agree to sell the common Land in said Town; and if so, to take measures to effect the sale of the same; or agree upon some other measures, relative to the same, which shall be thought most for the interest of said Proprietors. And to choose an Agent to bring suits when necessary.

You are hereby required to notify and warn a Meeting of said Proprietors according to law, to be held at the Office of PETER C. VIRGIN, Esq. in said Rumford, on the twenty-sixth day of January next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purposes aforesaid. And have you there this Warrant with your doings thereon.

Dated at Rumford aforesaid the 19th day of December, A. D. 1827.

Signed,

PETER C. VIRGIN, Justice of the Peace.

Pursuant to the foregoing Warrant, to me directed, I do hereby notify the proprietors of the undivided land in said Rumford, to meet at the time and place and for the purposes within mentioned. FRANCIS KEYES

Dated at Rumford Dec. 19th A. D. 1827.

The Editor of the Gazette of Maine is requested to insert the above Advertisement and forward his bill to this office for payment.

ASA BARTON, AGENT,

AT THE

OXFORD BOOKSTORE,

NORWAY, MAINE,

HAS FOR SALE,

Morses, Cummings, Adams, Goldsmiths, and Woodbridge's Geographies, and Atlases; English Readers; Understanding Readers; Students Companion; Murray's Introduction to the English Reader; Columbian Reader; Scott's Lessons; Columbian Orator; Whelpy's Compend of History; American Preceptor; Art of Reading; Scientific Class Book; Leavitt's Easy Lessons; Columbian Class Book; Primary Class Book; Walkers, Perrys, and Johnson's Dictionaries; Kinnes, Bezouts, and Walshes' Arithmetics; Murrys, Fisks, Chessmans, and Ingersoll's Grammars; Murray's Exercises; Child's first Book; Webster's and Goodale's Spelling Books; Bascom's writing Books; Common writing, and Cyphering Books; Slates; Pencils, &c. &c. With a variety of other SCHOOL BOOKS not here enumerated—which will be sold on fair terms.

The customers of the Oxford Bookstore, are respectfully informed, that they will be supplied with School Books and Stationary, at cheap prices.

\* Orders attended to the same as on personal application. All Books sent on orders that do not suit as to quality or price, may be returned, and the money will be refunded. Dec. 12.

Cordage, Cut Nails and Duck.

THOMAS BROWNE—No. 10, LONG WHARF, PORTLAND,

AGENT for the State of Maine, for the sale of Patent Cordage, made by Robbins, of Plymouth.—Also Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes, from 3d to 50d, manufactured by Boston Iron Company. Duck, of various prices; Anchors and Chain Cables.

It is presumed that the quality, price, and time for the above articles, will give entire satisfaction.—Portland, Aug. 14, 1827.—ly-163

DRAWING OF THE

SULLIVAN BRIDGE LOTTERY,

SIXTH CLASS

The following Numbers were Drawn.

Ticket No. 3957 \$1,000

4159 1,000

1397 1,000

2184 1,000

All Tickets whose 3 last figures are 9 3 2, are each prizes of \$200

All Tickets whose last figures are 0 7 4, or 6 5 0, are each prizes of \$100

All Tickets whose 3 last figures are 4 0 8, 0 8 3, 0 1 8, or 3 5 2, each \$25

All Tickets whose last figures are 7 2, each \$15

All Tickets whose last figures are 1 4, 6 6, or 2 7, each \$7

All Tickets whose last figures are 2 0 5, \$4

MUSIC.

BRIDGEWATER Collection—Washburn's Temple Harmony, and Little's Wesleyan Harmony.

Also,—Instructions for the German Flute—Do for the Violin—Massachusetts's Collection of Musical Music—And The Instrumental Director, containing rules for all musical instruments in common use.—For sale at the Oxford Bookstore. Dec. 23.

REAL BUCK SKIN GLOVES and MITTENS for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, cheap for cash. Norway, Jan. 6.

## VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

The most valuable remedy discovered for all diseases of the LUNGS.

THIS Balsam has been found to be the most useful remedy discovered in Consumption, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Coughs and Pulmonary affections of every kind. Though it may be doubted whether any medicine can prove effectual in confirmed consumptions, yet it will appear by the certificates that this Balsam has been found so, in cases which presented all the symptoms—and in extreme cases as there are undoubtedly such, which no medicine can cure, it will always be found useful in prolonging life, and rendering the patient easy and comfortable. In all those diseases which lead to consumptions it may be justly called a Specific. In common colds frequently a single dose taken in the evening is sufficient to effect a cure; and those who have used it usually keep it constantly by them, in case of any sudden exposure.

### TESTIMONIES.

I was about two years since troubled with the following distressing symptoms:—Faintness of the stomach, pain through the back and shoulders and left side; tightness across the chest; difficulty of breathing; tickling in the throat, with a sense of suffocation; night sweats; loss of appetite; debility; swelling of the feet and ankles; occasional feverity; raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening; great prostration of strength, with a disposition to be bolstered with pillows when in bed; after trying various remedies without relief, I had recourse to the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and was surprised to find the sudden and effectual relief it gave me, and that these distressing symptoms gradually disappeared. Since that time I have never thought of doing without it, but keep it constantly by me, in case of any tendency to the above complaints. MARY GREEN.

Boston, Jan. 1827.

Mr. Wm. Masters, of Boston, certifies that his wife, having taken a very violent cold, which produced a severe pain in the side, stricture across the breast, loss of appetite, severe cough, with spitting of blood, profuse night-sweats, &c. was restored to perfect health by the use of this Balsam.

Many more certificates of the virtues of this truly valuable medicine, might be adduced, if it were necessary. Several others from Gentlemen of the first respectability are attached to the directions around each bottle.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam may be obtained of Asa Barton, at the Oxford Bookstore, who is Agent for the sale of it, in this part of the State. Price 50 cts. a bottle. Norway, Jan. 1st, 1828. cop

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FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1828.

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Vol. IV.

COMM.

FOR IN.

CHARLES 21

When William

from England

to take his leave

following conversation

"Well, Friend

America; but

no thoughts of

"Yea, I have,

just come to bid

"What! I

savages of North

what security I

ter setting foot

"The best s</